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	Applican	t Initiated Inter	view Request F	orm	
Application No.: 09/ Examiner: Qamrun	542,525 First Nahar	Named Applicant: Art Unit:_2124	Kuch Status of App	lication: First	. OA
Tentative Participal	nts: aurer	(2) Justin D.	Wagner		
(3)		(4)			
Proposed Date of In	terview: 07-13	<u>3–200</u> 4 Proposed	Time: 2:00 EDT	(AM/PM)	
Type of Interview F (1) [X] Telephonic		onal (3)[] Vi	deo Conference		
Exhibit To Be Show		ated: [] YES	[x] NO		
If yes, provide brief	description:				
·		Issues To Be I	Discussed		
Issues (Rej., Obj., etc)	Claims/ Fig. #s	Prior Art	Discussed	Agreed	Not Agreed
(1) Re1.	<u>Cl. 1</u>	Chilimbri	[]	[]	[]
(2)			[]	[]	. []
(3)		<u> </u>	[]	[]	[]
(4)			[]	[]	[]
[] Continuation Sh	eet Attached				
Brief Description o	f Arguments to	be Presented: placing object	s fails to te	ach or sugg	est grouping
		class into a pl and second unit			
		and second unit erately loadable e above-identified ap			
§ 713.01). This application will	not be delayed fi	plicant and submitted to rom issue because of ap vised to file a statement	oplicant's fallure to :	submit a written	record of this
(Applicant/Applicar	nt's Representati	ve Signature) (Examiner/SPE Sign	nature)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.133. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 21 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. BO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Kuch et al.

Application No. 09/542,525

Filed: April 4, 2000

Confirmation No. 5122

For: PROFILE-DRIVEN DATA LAYOUT

OPTIMIZATION

Examiner: Qamrun Nahar

Art Unit: 2124

Attorney Reference No. 3382-52327

PROPOSED REMARKS

Claim 1

Claim 1 is directed to a method of arranging a plurality of data members of an object class in a virtual memory system having separately loadable units, and recites in part:

responsive to said consulting metadata indicating how the data members of the object class are to be grouped into a plurality of separate groups comprising a first group and a second group, assigning memory locations for data members of the first group of the object class within a first unit of memory in the virtual memory system; and

responsive to said consulting metadata indicating how the data members of the object class are to be grouped into a plurality of separate groups comprising a first group and a second group, assigning memory locations for data members of the second group of the object class within a second unit of memory in the virtual memory system separately loadable into primary memory from the first unit. (emphasis added)

For example, the application describes at page 20, line 3, et seq.:

An overview of an exemplary data layout optimization method is shown in Figure 5. At 502, profile data for the object is collected. Examples of profile data are shown in the illustrated embodiments below. At 504, the *data members of an object* are grouped based on the profile data. Techniques for achieving such grouping are shown below. Then, at 506, at runtime, data members from the same groups are arranged at neighboring locations in the memory system; members from different groups are placed at locations separately loadable from each other (e.g., members from Group A are placed at locations in one page of memory, and members from Group B are placed at locations in another page of memory). (emphasis added)

Thus, different groups of data members for the same object are placed at separately loadable memory locations. The Action rejects the claim based on Chilimbri. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Chilimbri's description of placing objects fails to teach or suggest grouping data members of an object class into a plurality of separate groups and assigning data members within first and second units of memory of a virtual memory system, the second unit being separately loadable from the first unit. In its rejection of claim 1, the Action relies on various passages in Chilimbri; however, these passages describe a scenario involving placing objects, not data members of the same object. Claim 1 recites "data members of the object class are to be grouped into a plurality of separate groups," "assigning memory locations for data members of the first group of the object class within a first unit," and "assigning memory locations for data members of the second group of the object class within a second unit of memory in the virtual memory system separately loadable into primary memory from the first unit."

For example, the Action relies upon Chilimbri at page 41, col. 1, par. 3, lines 1-6 to col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-5. During its discussion of layout of objects, Chilimbri states (as noted in the Action):

As described in Section 3, generational garbage collection copies live objects to TO space. Our goal is to use data profiling information to produce a cache-conscious layout of objects in TO space that places objects with high temporal affinity next to each other, so that they are likely to be in the same cache block. The data profiling information captures the temporal ordering of base object addresses, which our system uses to construct object affinity graphs. An object affinity graph is a weighted undirected graph in which nodes represent objects and edges encode temporal affinity between objects. (emphasis added)

Thus, Chilimbri does describe "places objects... next to each other"; however, one of ordinary skill in the art could not be expected to surmise the claimed arrangement of "data members of the object class are to be grouped into a plurality of separate groups," "assigning memory locations for data members of the first group of the object class within a first unit," and "assigning memory locations for data members of the second group of the object class within a second unit of memory in the virtual memory system separately loadable into primary memory from the first unit" from the mere mention of placing objects next to each other.